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New or noteworthy North American Phanerogams.—IX.

BY N. L. BRITTON.

CAREX BAILEYI Britton, n. sp.

Carex tentaculata var. *gracilis* Boott, Ill. 94. 1860. Not *C. gracilis* R. Br.

Carex lurida var. *gracilis* Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, 1: 11. 1889.

After observing this plant over a wide range of territory for several seasons, I have concluded to propose it as a species. I obtained crucial proof of its distinctness from *C. lurida* last autumn by finding the two growing side by side near Lake Placid, N. Y. I think the following description will readily identify it. It affords me much pleasure to associate the name of my friend, Prof. L. H. Bailey, with this very beautiful sedge.

Glabrous, culms erect or reclining, very slender, minutely scabrous above, 1° – 2° long. Leaves slightly scabrous, elongated, 1"–2" wide, the upper and the similar bracts exceeding the culm; staminate spike solitary, short-peduncled; pistillate spikes 1–3, narrowly cylindric, very densely many flowered, all erect or ascending, 9"–2' long, about 4" in diameter, the upper sessile, the lower more or less stalked; perigynia inflated, ovoid, $2\frac{1}{2}$ "–3" long, ascending, abruptly contracted into the subulate 2-toothed beak, prominently several-nerved, the lower about equalling, the upper longer than the linear-subulate ciliate-scabrous scale; stigmas 3.

In bogs, Vermont to Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee along the mountains.

Another species has recently been distributed as *C. Baileyi* from the Herbarium of Harvard University, but no description of it has appeared, and I am informed by Dr. B. L. Robinson that it is probably *C. Racana* Boott, in which conclusion I concur.

Carex Asa-Grayi hispidula (A. Gray) Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, 20: 427. 1893.

Carex Grayi var. *hispidula* A. Gray; Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, 1: 54. 1889.

The occurrence of trichomes on the perygynia in *Carex*, while a very strong character in some groups, is evidently a poor one in others. In the species under consideration it is so variable that it does not seem to me to warrant the separation of the proposed

variety, especially as this does not appear to have other characters nor any well marked distribution as compared with the glabrous plant.

CAREX WALTERIANA Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, 20: 429. 1893.

This is another species whose perigynia vary from glabrous to quite densely pubescent. Professor Bailey has proposed (loc. cit.) a variety *brevis* for those with glabrous perigynia. I find the pubescence exceedingly variable; it is true, as he remarks, that the northern plants tend to have no pubescence, while the southern ones have a great deal, but I have New Jersey specimens in which the perigynia are hairy at the base and South Carolina specimens whose perigynia are very nearly glabrous. Under these circumstances I see no desirability of separating the northern plant as a variety.

CAREX BULLATA Schk. A form of this species with solitary long-stalked spreading pistillate spikes is collected by Mr. Light-hipe at Sand Hills, Middlesex Co., N. J. It was erroneously recorded in my Catalogue of Plants found in New Jersey as *C. Olneyi*, which, after an examination of several authentic specimens, I refer with confidence to *C. monile*.

CAREX HARTII Dewey Am. Journ. Sci. (II.) 41: 226. 1866.

Carex retrorsa var. *Hartii* A. Gray, Man. Ed. 5, 600. 1867.

Examination of a considerable suite of specimens convinces me that this is a species distinct from *C. retrorsa*. I append a description:

Glabrous, culms very slender, smooth or very slightly scabrous above, erect or reclining, $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long. Leaves elongated, rough on the margins and lower side of the midvein, 2''–3'' wide, the upper and the similar bracts much overtopping the culm; staminate spikes 1 or 2, the lower sometimes pistillate at the base, borne on a stalk $\frac{1}{2}$ '–1' long; pistillate spikes 2–4, scattered, rather loosely many-flowered, the upper sessile, the lower slender-stalked, 1'–2' long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick, all erect or ascending; perigynia inflated, ovoid-conic, spreading or the lower somewhat reflexed, prominently few-nerved, about 3'' long, gradually tapering into the long 2-toothed beak, 2–3 times as long as the lanceolate acute or acuminate scale; stigmas 3.

In marshes, Ontario to central New York (and Pennsylvania?) west to Michigan.

CAREX ATRATIFORMIS Britton.

Carex ovata Rudge, Trans. Linn. Soc. 7: 96. *pl.* 9. 1804. Not Burm.

Carex atrata var. *ovata* Boott, Ill. 114. 1892.

This plant appears to me constantly different from the European *C. atrata*; I characterize it as follows:

Glabrous, culms very slender, erect, sharp-angled, scabrous above, 8'-2° tall, leafy only below. Leaves smooth or but slightly scabrous, 1"-1½" wide, rarely over 6' long, much shorter than the culm; spikes 2-5, dense, oblong or oblong-cylindric, 4"-12" long, about 2½" in diameter, the terminal one usually staminate at the base and sessile or nearly so, the others filiform-stalked and drooping when mature; lower bracts ½'-1½' long, very narrow, the upper ones subulate; perigynia flattened, ovate or nearly orbicular, punctulate, ascending, about 1" long, tipped with a very short minutely 2-toothed beak; scales reddish-brown, oblong, obtuse or subacute, slightly narrower than and about equalling the perigynia; stigmas 3.

Newfoundland to the mountains of New England, west to the Northwest Territory.

CAREX STRICTA XEROCARPA (S. H. Wright).

Carex xerocarpa S. H. Wright, Am. Journ. Sci. (II.) 42: 334. 1866.

This appears to me to be a very well marked variety, if not a species distinct from *C. stricta* Lam. The pistillate spikes are almost filiform, loosely flowered and about 1" in diameter. Besides original specimens collected in central New York by the describer of the species, I have it from Illinois, collected by J. Wolf.

CAREX HAYDENI Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. (II.) 18: 103. 1854.

Carex aperta Carey in A. Gray, Man. 547. 1848. Not Boott.

Carex stricta var. *decora* Bailey, Coult. Bot. Gaz. 13: 85. 1888.

Professor Bailey has shown that the plant referred to *C. aperta* Boott, in the earlier editions of Gray's Manual, is not the same as the species of the Northwest to which the name was originally applied. I am confident that it is specifically distinct from *C. stricta*. I refer it to *C. Haydeni* with hesitation, although examination of an immature authentic specimen indicates that this name may be correctly applied to it. The species may be characterized as follows:

Glabrous, similar to *C. stricta* but smaller, culm slender, scabrous above, seldom over 2° high. Leaves $1''-1\frac{1}{2}''$ wide, rough-margined, shorter than or sometimes overtopping the culm, their sheaths slightly or not at all fibrillose; lower bract foliaceous, about equalling the culm; staminate spikes linear-cylindric, $6''-15''$ long, about $2''$ in diameter, erect or somewhat spreading, all sessile or nearly so, sometimes with a few staminate flowers at the summit; perigynia orbicular, obtuse, about $\frac{1}{2}''$ broad, faintly 2-4-nerved, minutely beaked, the orifice entire; scales lanceolate, purplish, spreading, very acute, about twice as long as the perigynia; stigmas 2.

In swamps, New Brunswick to Western Ontario, south to Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Nebraska.

CAREX COSTATA Schwein. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 1: 67. 1824. Not Presl, 1819.

Carex virescens var. *costata* Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. 9: 260. 1825.

My observations on this plant lead me to believe it constantly different from *C. virescens* Muhl. As the name applied to it by Schweinitz has been used before, I propose for it CAREX COSTELLATA and give its characters as follows:

Similar to *C. virescens* but taller and more spreading, culms slender, $1^{\circ}-2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}''-2''$ wide, pubescent, especially on the sheaths, shorter than the culm, the upper one and the similar lower bract sometimes overtopping the spikes; spikes 2-5, narrowly cylindric, many-flowered, rather loose, $\frac{1}{2}'-1\frac{1}{2}'$ long, $1\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter, erect or slightly spreading, the terminal one staminate below, the lower one commonly filiform-stalked; perigynia oblong, densely pubescent, narrowed at each end, strongly several-ribbed, $1''$ long, rather more than $\frac{1}{2}''$ thick, beakless, the orifice entire; scales ovate, scarious-margined, acuminate or cuspidate, shorter than the perigynia; stigmas 3.

In woods, Maine and Ontario to North Carolina, chiefly along the mountains.

ALLIONIA BUSHI n. sp. Low, glabrous, somewhat fleshy; stem nearly white, diffusely branched, about 8' high, the branches slender, widely divergent; leaves narrowly linear, sessile, $1'-3'$ long, $1''-1\frac{1}{2}''$ wide, blunt, their width almost uniform from base to apex; involucre clustered at the ends of the branches, at first campanulate and longer than the flowers, at length rotate and becoming $10''$ broad, membranaceous, pubescent, finely reticulate-veined, their 3 short lobes semi-circular, rounded, the mid-veins prominent.

In dry ground. Jackson county, Missouri. August, 1893.
B. F. Bush.

Resembles *A. Bodini* (Holzinger) Morong, which is much more slender, its involucre short-pedicelled in the axils, the lobes ovate-oblong and acute.

RANUNCULUS ALLEGHENIENSIS n. sp.

Similar in aspect to *R. abortivus* and *R. micranthus*, glabrous, stem widely branched, 1°–2° tall. Radical leaves reniform or sub-orbicular, 6''–2' wide, long-petioled, crenate or some of them lobed, the teeth and lobes subacute; stem leaves sessile or the lower petioled, divided nearly or quite to the base into linear acute entire toothed or cleft segments; flowers about 2'' broad; petals oblong, glandular, not exceeding the calyx; head of fruit sub-globose or oblong, 2'' in diameter; receptacle linear, about 2'' long, pubescent; achenes slightly compressed and margined, tipped with subulate hooked or recurved styles of about one-half their length.

Mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. April–May.

BRASSICA JUNCEA (L.) Cosson, Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 6: 609.
1859.

Sinapis juncea L. Sp. Pl. 668. 1753.

Annual, glabrous, somewhat succulent, stem erect, usually stout, 2°–4° tall. Lower leaves runcinate-pinnatifid and dentate, long-petioled, 4'–6' long, the uppermost sessile or nearly so, lanceolate or linear, commonly entire; much smaller; fruiting racemes sometimes 1° long; pods erect or nearly so on slender ascending pedicels, not appressed to the axis, 1'–2' long, rather more than 1' wide, the conic-subulate beak one-fourth to one-third the length of the body.

This plant has been sent to me from a number of points during the past three years and I have collected it twice myself. It seems to be fairly naturalized in some regions. As represented in the specimens examined, it is readily distinguished from *B. Sinapis* Boiss. by the total absence of the hispid pubescence of that species and by its erect longer and subulate-beaked pods.

In waste places, Southern New York and Pennsylvania to Michigan and Virginia. Adventive or naturalized from Asia. Also introduced into the West Indies and South America.

CHIMAPHILA Pursh. Additional proof of the non-publication of *Pseva* Raf., as an older name for this genus is to be found in Rafinesque's review of "A Manual of Botany for the Northern

States, compiled by the Editor of Richard's Botanical Dictionary," Albany, 1817. The author of this work is reported to have been Prof. Amos Eaton. Rafinesque's review is printed in the "American Monthly Magazine," 1: 426-430, September, 1817, where among his criticisms he remarks, "He (Eaton) has not adopted the good genera *Chimaphila* Pursh," etc.

Descriptions of new Leaves from the Cretaceous (Dakota Group) of Kansas.*

BY ARTHUR HOLLICK.

(PLATES 236, 237.)

During the past year one of the students † at Columbia College was engaged under my direction in overhauling and naming the Dakota Group material in the Geological Museum, with instructions to put aside all specimens which could not be satisfactorily identified. I take pleasure in saying that the specimens now under consideration were the only ones, except a few fragments not capable of being satisfactory determined, which he found necessary to thus separate; also to state that they apparently represent three species and one variety new to the horizon, and to give him credit for having recognized them as possessing characters different from those of any published plates or descriptions with which they could be compared. All are from the vicinity of Fort Harker, Kans.

SASSAFRAS (ARALIOPSIS) Lesq.

This subdivision of the genus *Sassafras* was made by Lesqueux to contain a number of leaves which might be classed with either *Sassafras* or *Aralia*. Their systematic position is yet problematic, but they are included under the former genus in his posthumous Flora of the Dakota Group, edited by F. H. Knowlton. (Monog. xvii. U. S. G. S., 1891.)

* Read by title at the meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, February 11, 1895.

† Mr. Chas. R. Pollard, now Assistant Curator of the National Herbarium.